3: Stannus D-5 (ca. 1912) 1922 FT7 Yao FT7

224 *nkindi*, a joint (of bamboo) which slides down the string next to the noose so that the captured animal cannot bite or gnaw through the string (Pl. IV, fig. 3; Pl. XIX, fig. 2).

3. *Lukonji lua malemba* or *chitawa*, a trap for water-rats (Pl. XX, fig. 7).

4. *Lukonji lua nguuli*, a trap for the partridge (Pl. XX, fig. 3).

223 5. *Chijumba cha* (*juni*, "the house for birds," also used to trap small animals (Pl. XX, fig. 2).

6. *Lukonji lua lukosi*, a trap for the neck (of guinea fowl) (Pl. XX, fig. 4).

7. *Lukonji lua chilisuta*, a trap for the tread (of the guineafowl); *ku-lisuta*: to put the foot down, to tread. The string square is about 8 × 4 inches (Pl. XXI, fig. 8).

8. *Liwowo*, a trap made of split bamboo. A bird going to pick up the grain is caught by the head when the trap is released by the string which the trapper pulls (Pl. XXI, fig. 3).

9. *Luwu lua* (*juni* or *nguu*, a bird-trap made of netting on a hinged frame-work, operated by a string (Pl. XXI, fig. 4).

[224] 10. *Liliwa*, a falling stone trap for mice. Rats are said to pull off the trap with their tails and are never caught (Pl. XXI, fig. 1).

10a. The same trap set for catching birds (Pl. XXI, fig. 2).

11. *Malelepa*: (*lelele* = hanging loose), a noose for small birds, set on trees (Pl. XX, fig. 1).

12. Fowl thieves use a very simple contrivance consisting of two grains of maize threaded
[674] on one end of a piece of string some six inches long, at the other end of which is attached a leaf folded up into the form of a cone. The fowl, enticed by the maize, swallows the two grains and the attached string, so that the cone is drawn over its head; it is then helpless and is easily picked up by the thief, who has only to pull on the string to remove the leaf.

224 13. *Chipuwembe*, a hollow cylinder of wood with noose activated by a wooden spring, for catching rats (Pl. XXI, fig. 5).

14. *Chipoto*, a similar trap made of bark, for mice.

15. *Lilesa*: a plaited bamboo cone into which a rat forces its head to get at the bait, but finds, when it tries to withdraw, that it is caught by sharpened pieces of bamboo projecting backwards into the cone (Pl. XX, fig. 6).

227 16. *Mkungwi*, a fish-trap of the same design, from the Anyanja (Pl. XX, fig. 5).

17. *Mwipu*, a fish-trap on the lobster-pot principle, often set in gaps in a fence built
[177] across a stream, copied from the Anyanja trap called *wowo* (Pl. XXI, fig. 7).

18. *Njisi*, also I think from the Anyanja, consists of a long basket-work, extinguisher-like arrangement which is clapped down over a swarm of small fish; the hand is introduced through an aperture in one side and the fish removed (Pl. XXI, fig. 6).

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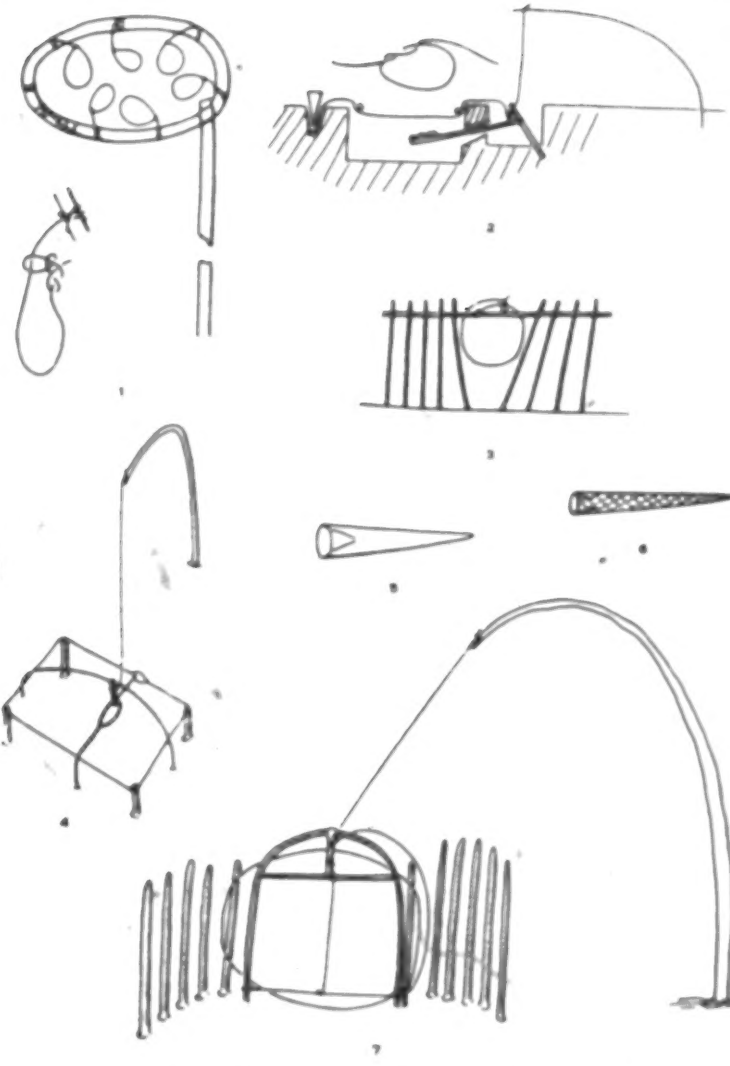

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1-6. Bird traps; 4. Trap for guinea fowl; 5. Fish-trap; 6. Rat trap; 7. Trap for the water-rat

[End Plate 20]

3: Stanmore D-5 (ca. 1912) 1922 FT7 Yao FT7

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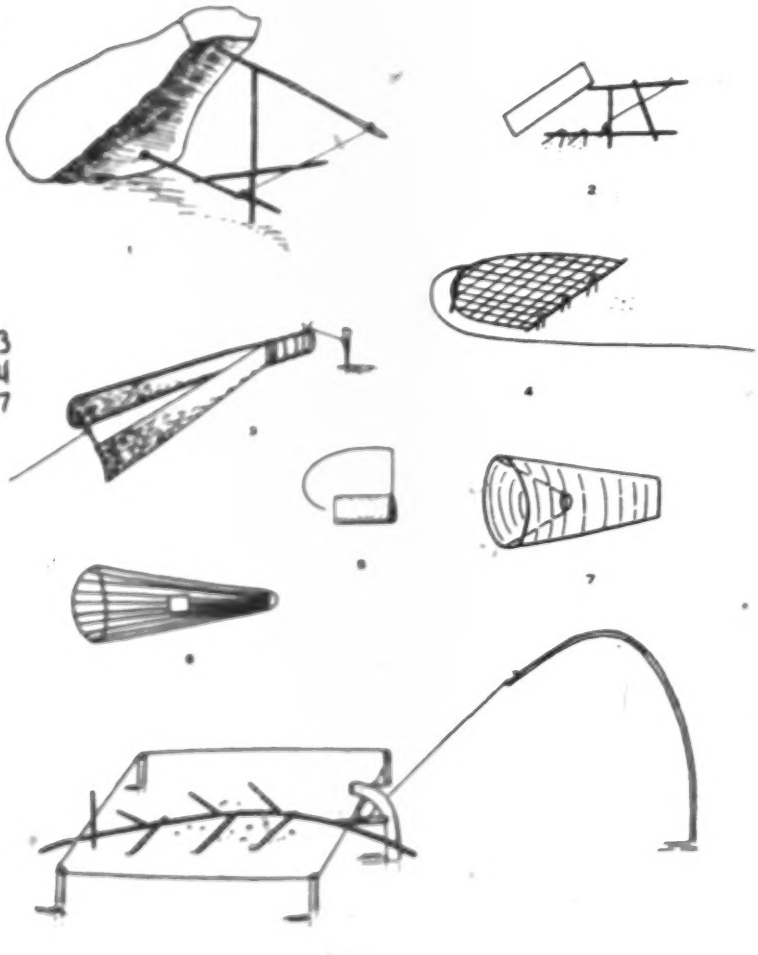

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1, 2, 3, Traps for rats and mice; 4, 5, Bird traps; 6, 7, Fish traps; 8, Trap for guinea fowl.

[End Plate 21]